



# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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18 February 1994

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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### **Central African Republic**

#### **Government Denies Accusations on Sudanese Arms**

*AB1802064694 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television  
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Government news release issued in Bangui on 17 February; read by Foreign Ministry spokesman Pierre-Benjamin Ngrekaye]

[Text] To our great surprise, we learned on the radio that the Central African Republic [CAR] allegedly allows weapons belonging to the Sudanese Government's Army to cross its territory, weapons that are said to be used to fight the Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLA. On 8 December 1993, the CAR Government received a Sudanese Government delegation that had come to request the CAR's help in resolving the Sudanese problem. Sympathetic to this laudable request, the CAR Government told the Sudanese delegation that the CAR Government's priority was, first of all, to resolve the Chadian problem in the southern part of this sister country. Furthermore, the government reaffirmed its desire to make its modest contribution—in consultation with other African countries—to helping the brotherly Sudanese people settle their tragedy.

The CAR Government, which was democratically elected at the ballot box, favors dialogue and consultation. It has refused, now refuses, and will always refuse to allow that its territory be used to destabilize any brotherly neighboring country. Therefore, faithful to its democratic tradition, the CAR Government will unreservedly help protect the Sudanese refugees currently living on its territory and also those from southern Chad. At the moment, the CAR is proud to be hosting peace negotiations between delegations from the Chadian Government and its armed opponents operating in the southern part of Chad. The CAR would also be proud to be available when the time comes to help the Sudanese brothers achieve reconciliation.

Issued in Bangui on 17 February 1994

Signed: Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Charge of Relations With French-Speaking Countries

[The same cast later notes that "Professor Simon Bedaya-Ngaro, minister of foreign affairs in charge of relations with French-speaking countries, this morning received His Excellency al-Tijani Salih Fadayl, Sudan's ambassador to the CAR. Their discussions centered on ways and means of strengthening bilateral bonds of friendship and cooperation."]

#### **French Cooperation Minister Arrives for Talks**

*AB1702182194 Paris AFP in French 1356 GMT  
17 Feb 94*

[Text] Bangui, 17 Feb (AFP)—French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin arrived here today for a 48-hour

official visit, an official source stated in the Central African Republic [CAR] capital. Michel Roussin, who is leading a delegation of experts from the French Treasury, has come to "discuss follow-up measures with the CAR authorities after the devaluation of the CFA franc," the source added.

The French minister will be received by President Ange-Felix Patasse and will hold talks with Emmanuel Dokouna, the CAR minister of finance, planning, and international cooperation, as well as Prime Minister Jean-Luc Mandaba. Michel Roussin will also visit projects financed by the French Cooperation and Development Fund and the bases where French troops are stationed in Bangui and Bouar, 450 km northwest of the capital.

### **Congo**

#### **Interior Minister Confirms Training Accord With Israel**

*AB1702124394 Dakar PANA in English 1104 GMT  
17 Feb 94*

[Text] Brazzaville, 16 Feb (PANA)—An Israeli company is to train Congo's special forces and the president's security guards, the Congolese interior minister, Martin Mberri, confirmed on Wednesday [16 February]. He told a press conference in Brazzaville that the government and the Israeli company, which he declined to identify, had signed an accord for the training. Mberri said the Israeli experts were already in Congo. He said the Israeli experts, who are already in the central African country, will "help the Congolese public force adapt to the new demands of democracy."

The Israeli press recently reported that the Brazzaville government had signed an agreement with an Israeli firm, "Levdan," specializing in the sale of arms. The Israeli Defence Ministry, it said, gave its approval for the conclusion of the 50 million-dollar contract which also includes the training of senior officers in the Congolese Army.

In a statement issued on Sunday in Brazzaville, the Congolese opposition described the accord as "criminal" and a waste of money. The 30 billion CFA contract sum as given by Israeli sources, the opposition said, was two years pay for 8,000 workers that the government is about to lay off. It said the accord also "conflicts with the dynamics of peace initiated in Congo".

The opposition warned the government against the "consequences on the foreign community, especially whites, because of the confusion which would be generated by a popular resistance against repression." However, Mberri defended the accord saying the government took "a special credit" for the programme. "The agreement is normal. It will allow the public force to have new arms and promptly respond to the new forms of contest," Mberri said, stressing that the Armed Forces

and police have not succeeded in ending recent ethnic clashes. Mberri revealed that other countries, like France, had agreed to train and assist the Congolese Army, Gendarmerie and police. He said that the government was planning "to revitalise the ageing Army and police cadres."

On the deployment of a buffer force in the quarters of south-west Brazzaville which have been the areas of factional fighting, the minister said it would be deployed on Sunday, after delays due to technical, logistic and financial problems.

### Rwanda

#### UN Concerned by Delay of Transitional Institutions

*BA1702160794 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 16 Feb 94 p 1*

[Report on interview with Jacques-Roger Booh Booh, Cameroonian UN envoy to Rwanda, by Marie-France Cros in Kigali on 15 February: "Rwanda: United Nations Issues Serious Warning"]

[Text] The UN representative expressed his irritation to LA LIBRE BELGIQUE. Could this mean the premature return of the Belgian UN troops?

"We have practically returned to square one," said the Cameroonian UN envoy to Rwanda, Jacques-Roger Booh Booh, who seemed rather disheartened on Tuesday [15 February] night when we interviewed him by telephone in Kigali. With MINUAR [UN Mission for the Assistance of Rwanda], he is in charge of ensuring that the peace agreement signed in Arusha in August 1993 is applied.

However, the establishment of the transitional institutions provided for in the agreement has already suffered a 45-day delay. This Monday, the swearing-in ceremony had to be canceled once again. The former single party, the MNRD [National Revolutionary Movement for Development], "which subordinated its involvement to that of the Liberal Party [PL]"—the opposition force now divided into those supporting and those against President Habyarimana, who cannot agree on which of them will have seats [in the institutions]—"has not lifted its reservation." Consequently, neither the MNRD, nor the president, who supported this reservation, would have come because the PL was not there. Not to mention the fact that the MDR [Republican Democratic Movement] is getting bogged down in the legal procedures associated with a dispute similar to that dogging the PL.

According to Booh Booh, "one of the elements that is complicating matters is the draft version of an official declaration of the parties presented by the MNRD to suspend their conduct during the transition period." The text proposes an amnesty for all those crimes committed up to the signing of the peace agreement "and only to

proceed with nominations to the administration, legal authorities, and army on the basis of a consensus. Some objections are already making the rounds, e.g., the draft declaration by the MNRD is not in line with the peace agreement, which provides for the replacement of those individuals who were corrupt, incompetent, or involved in massacres. If a consensus has to be reached each time, then there will no doubt be few changes made," Booh Booh explained. The parties have to state their position on the MNRD proposal on Wednesday. However, there was little hope in Kigali on Tuesday evening. And time marches on.

"The resolution that created MINUAR and the resolution adopted on 6 January are quite clear," Booh Booh stressed. "If no progress is made in the application of the Arusha peace plan, then the United Nations will not continue its support. The operation is costing \$700,000 per day. This is a serious warning. It is entirely up to the Rwandans whether or not they want to take it seriously."

### Zaire

#### HCR-PT Meets; Tshisekedi Comments on Premier's Post

*AB1702204694 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Text] There has been, perhaps, a giant step forward in the attempt to find a solution to the crisis in Zaire. At the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT], the transitional constitution commission met at last today at the People's Palace. The meeting was expected to help in adopting the group's report. It must be noted here that the points of disagreement will be submitted to the next plenary session of the transitional legislative body for debate. According to certain sources, these two agreements are linked to the prerogatives of the leaders of the transition and this stalemate at the transitional constitution commission should mean the imminent convening of the much awaited HCR-PT plenary session.

Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo Passigna, however, made an important point. The chairman of the HCR-PT recalled that it is up to the opposition to name a prime minister. In an interview published by the newspaper LA REFERENCE PLUS, Monsignor Monsengwo stated, and I quote: It is not for the political forces of the conclave to exercise a kind of veto. The problem here is that people negotiate badly and change their minds later. I feel that we must follow the decision made by the troika. According to the Kisangani bishop, under this plan, it is for the opposition to name a prime minister. The others, that is to say the political forces of the conclave, grant them this right on condition that this prime minister forms his government on the basis of the principle of balance and fairness, unquote.

Another important point is that the next plenary session will not directly debate the issue of prime minister, Msgr.



Monsengwo also said. He urged the politicians to make haste so that a truly responsible and competent government can be set up to control the catastrophic situation in the country.

Meanwhile, the scramble for the post of transitional prime minister continues. There is, however, a new situation in the prospects for the head of the future transitional government. If the high council is bent on the prime minister's election, this vote must be in the form of secret ballot in which everyone, in line with his conscience, will vote for the best interests of the nation, declared Kibassa-Maliba, who was cited by LE SOFT newspaper. The paper also quoted the Union for Democracy and Social Progress leader as saying: Tshisekedi could present himself against other candidates.

Things could now move more rapidly on the Zairian political scene in order to end the crisis that has seriously affected the country for many long months.

**PDSC Affirms Conditional Support for Tshisekedi**  
BR1702143394 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 17 Feb 94 p 4

[Report on interview with Albert M'Peti, PDSC Democrat representative in Belgium, by Rik de Gendt in Antwerp; date not given: "Zairian Christian Democrats Support Tshisekedi for Time Being"]

[Text] Antwerp—"We are doing our utmost to keep Etienne Tshisekedi as prime minister. But as a large party, no one can prevent us from analyzing the present situation and preparing for the future. If the prime minister's position nevertheless becomes vacant, we will put forward our own candidate in consultation with our partners in the opposition," Albert M'Peti, the PDSC

[Democratic and Social Christian Party] representative in Belgium, said in an interview with DE STANDAARD.

For some time, things have not been going well between the two main partners in the Zairian opposition, the UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress] of Prime Minister Tshisekedi and Joseph Ileo's PDSC. In the local press and at meetings of party activists, the Christian Democrats are being blamed for dropping Tshisekedi and even looking to lead the government themselves. They would prefer to put forward their deputy chairman Gustave Malumba Mbangu.

The UDPS leader made it clear again yesterday that he is not planning to step down. He called the politicians who claim the prime ministership "an insult to the intelligence of the Zairian people" and emphasized expressly that "the prime minister's position is not empty."

"We also think that," M'Peti replied. "We continue to support Tshisekedi. But should things have another outcome, then we will put forward our own candidate, fully in accordance with the wishes and decisions of the CNS [Sovereign National Conference] and the HCR/PT [High Council of the Republic/Transitional Parliament].

This stipulates that the prime minister of the new transitional government must come from the opposition and that he will be free to form his own government. In important portfolios like home and foreign affairs, defense and energy, each opposition minister will be given a deputy minister from presidential circles and vice versa.

This week a full meeting of the HCR/PT is to assess the results of various committees. As soon as the new transitional constitution is approved, the high meeting must appoint a new prime minister. The government program remains that which was drawn up by the CNS in the past. It first provides for a referendum on the new constitution and free parliamentary and presidential elections within 15 months.



**Kenya****Moi Clarifies Comment on Relations With Opposition**

*EA1702184594 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that he does not intend to enter or be involved in any controversy regarding his statement at the Kericho agricultural show. In a statement issued at State House, Nairobi, President Moi said his attention has been drawn to the gross distortion and misinterpretation by the FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya Luo members of parliament concerning his statement in Kericho severing relations between their political party and KANU [Kenya African National Union].

However, his excellency the president noted that he wants to make it abundantly clear that he only announced the severing of the relations between the two political parties—that is, KANU and FORD-Kenya—in his capacity as the president of KANU. The president further pointed out that his reference to the Kipsigis, Maasai, and Kuria was within the context of cooperation in stamping out cattle rustling among themselves and had nothing to do with party politics. The head of state, therefore, said the claim by the Luo members of parliament that this move was meant to isolate the Luo community has no basis whatsoever unless they want to make the world believe that FORD-Kenya is a party exclusively for the Luo.

President Moi pointed out that he had so far thought that FORD-Kenya was a national party with a countrywide following, but said it was now interesting to note that the Luo members of parliament consider FORD-Kenya as being synonymous with their community. The president said as far as he is concerned, this perception is entirely their own and not a correct reflection of his statement, which was at party level and had nothing to do with ethnic communities.

He also observed that he would like to believe that the highly insolent, inflammatory, and provocative utterances by a FORD-Kenya member of parliament, James Orengo, during the burial of Jaramogi Oginga Odinga were made on behalf of FORD-Kenya and not on behalf of the entire Luo community.

His excellency the president noted that as a nationalist who sees tribalism as a cancer, his intention is to strengthen KANU in Nyanza in order to hasten the peace of development in the area. The KANU government, he added, has initiated ambitious development projects in that region covering all sectors, but also intends to increase them in order to serve more effectively the rising population.

**Somalia****Aidid Seeks Help From Italy To Rebuild Country**

*LD1602202494 Rome RAI Televideo Teletext in Italian 1924 GMT 16 Feb 94*

[Text] General Aidid is looking to Italy to help rebuild his country. He said this after a very positive meeting with Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Carmelo Azzara in Nairobi.

Aidid had no doubts about the failure of the United Nations military mission, but he expressed his gratitude for the work carried out by international humanitarian aid organizations.

According to Aidid, the process of national reconciliation has made good progress.

**Uganda****Museveni Gives Karamojong 2 Weeks To Surrender Arms**

*EA1602162094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 16 Feb 94*

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has ordered the Karamojong to hand in all the guns in their possession in two weeks time. He said the guns should be handed to the Army in the neighboring districts where the Karamojong are or to the Army in Karamoja. He warned that any Karamojong found with a gun in a neighboring district after the expiry of the two weeks will be arrested.

Speaking to RRC executives from Kotido and Kitgum Districts who met him in Adilang, Kitgum District yesterday evening, the president said that the two weeks have been given to give Karamojong elders time to communicate with their colleagues who must ensure that the order is implemented. President Museveni also directed that while in the neighboring district the Karamojong must be under the authority of the area resistance council and local administration. [passage omitted].

**Mandela on Possibility of Quitting Presidency Early**

*MB1802084994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 18 Feb 94*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela says that if he became elected as South Africa's new state president, he would probably hand over the reins to a younger man as soon as stability in the country was established. Mr. Mandela said on a television program in the Netherlands that if the ANC achieves an outright majority in the election, he would stay on as president until the new government was properly established.

**ANC, Government Meet on Constitution Proposals**

*MB1802104894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 18 Feb 94*

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 18 SAPA—The negotiating council will convene on Monday to finalise proposed amendments to the interim constitution, African National Congress [ANC] Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said on Friday [18 February]. Addressing a media briefing at ANC headquarters, Mr Ramaphosa disclosed that the ANC met government negotiators on Thursday and will meet them again on Friday to thrash out a reformulation of provincial powers.

Parliament would sit in 10 days time to pass the amendments as well as an amendment to the electoral act which will give parties another opportunity to register for the April elections.

Mr Ramaphosa said an ANC delegation was meeting a delegation of the Bophuthatswana government in Rustenburg on Friday to discuss concessions announced by ANC President Nelson Mandela this week.

Another ANC delegation is meeting the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] on Friday. And an ANC delegation headed by Deputy Secretary General Jacob Zuma would shortly meet a delegation of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Mr Ramaphosa again warned that attempts to disrupt the elections would not be tolerated.

**ANC Accepts Limited Powers for Regions**

*MB1802122094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1128 GMT 18 Feb 94*

[By Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 18 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] now accepts the provinces could exercise limited exclusive powers, ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa hinted on Friday [18 February]. Although it would not extend the list of powers it

has until now insisted could be exercised exclusively but within national framework legislation, the ANC would now accept certain powers could be exercised exclusively by the provinces.

Until now, in terms of the interim constitution, the national parliament will be able to exercise powers concurrently with the provinces—a position rejected by the Freedom Alliance in negotiations since late 1993.

In its first shift, the ANC agreed to exclusive powers during negotiations with the government and the alliance earlier this year. However, it insisted such powers had to be exercised within national framework legislation.

The Freedom Alliance argued this defeated the purpose of exclusive powers. It further argued that even the limited powers the provinces were granted in the interim constitution could be removed once an ANC-dominated constituent assembly sat to draft a new constitution after the April elections.

An ANC concession to the principle of exclusive powers—even if these are limited to parochial matters now—and a constitutional principle ensuring these powers will not be removed, is the furthest the ANC has gone in conceding a federal-type dispensation. "The formulation is to effectively have a different approach to exclusive powers to that in the interim constitution. The actual powers—the functional areas—will substantially remain the same," Mr Ramaphosa said.

A further ANC concession that provinces will be able to define their own legislative and executive structures is another concession to the provinces. This is further strengthened by an agreement that provinces will have their own revenue bases in the form of taxes on betting and casinos.

Whether the concessions are enough to lure the alliance as a whole into the electoral process remains to be seen. Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has already rejected ANC President Nelson Mandela's proposals.

But the ANC, Mr Ramaphosa said, was engaged in negotiations with elements of the alliance—namely the Zulu king, the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] of Gen Constand Viljoen and the Bophuthatswana government. The negotiations with the AVF had reached an advanced stage when Gen Viljoen was booed off the stage by Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] supporters at an AVF meeting at the end of January.

According to the agreements, the ANC agreed votes for the AVF in the elections could be counted as votes for an Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland]. Those members of parliament could then constitute a volksraad [national council] to push for a volkstaat within the constituent assembly.



The next two weeks will be a crucial period for the transitional process.

Parallel to the bilateral talks being conducted between the ANC and elements of the Freedom Alliance, the multiparty negotiating council will convene on Monday to draw up the proposed amendments to the constitution and to the electoral act to allow for a few more days for the parties to register.

This, Mr Ramaphosa said, would constitute a final deadline for parties to take part in the April elections. Parties could of course choose to stay out of the process.

The sub-script of the ANC's concessions has been a warning to those who want to disrupt the election not to dare.

Mr Ramaphosa warned there was no prospect of the ANC agreeing to an extension of the election date. And the government agreed to this.

He said Mr Buthelezi had assured the independent electoral commission that polling could take place within kwaZulu. "There is a threat to the process," he said. But he was confident the security forces would not stand by and tolerate a disruption.

Strict application of the laws should ensure the election went ahead, however.

#### **Mandela Hints at More Concessions to Freedom Alliance**

*MB1702163994 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela has hinted that more concessions could be made in an effort to secure the participation of the Freedom Alliance in the April election.

Mr. Mandela, currently on a visit to The Hague in the Netherlands, reacted to the IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] response that Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi rejected the series of far-reaching concessions to the alliance, by saying that it was still too early to assume that Chief Minister Buthelezi has turned his back on the proposals. He added that it appeared the IFP had left the door open for participation in the election.

Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg says he hopes to have full details of the proposals by later today. He described the ANC's reference to self-determination as vague and said that the CP demanded complete self-determination for the Afrikaner in his own territory.

The Democratic Party [DP] has welcomed the proposals as a meaningful step towards federalism. DP leader Dr. Zach de Beer said during his election tour of the Little Karoo that his party would support the proposed changes to the interim constitution and the Electoral

Act. He said he regarded the double ballot system as a fundamental right and welcomed the proposed increased powers for provinces.

Bophuthatswana said that the proposals were very interesting and that a full statement would be issued later.

#### **De Klerk: Parties Still Have Time To Join Election**

*MB1702163794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1515 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Report on news conference by State President F.W. de Klerk during the declaration of the old Parliament Buildings and Tuynhuys in Cape Town as national monuments on 17 February; on the "PM News Wrap" program—recorded]

[Text] President F.W. de Klerk says IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi's negative reaction to the government and the ANC's [African National Congress] latest constitutional proposals may still change. President de Klerk was speaking at a press conference in Cape Town.

[Begin recording] [De Klerk] I basically say that there is time left, and, as I heard him when he was quoted directly in his own voice, it was not all that negative. I really hope that all the parties, who have not joined in the election as yet, will very seriously consider their position, make a proper study, and not take hasty decisions. I think that the initial negative reaction might still change to a more positive one. I have spoken to him last night. It is not impossible that at the moment members of my party and of the government are in discussion with members of his party and of his government. We have been trying to put it together. It might be taking place right at this moment. I haven't been informed. I have been too busy thus far.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is this your final offer?

[De Klerk] It is not a question of a final offer. This is a substantial improvement from our own vantage point and from the vantage point of the Freedom Alliance, as it was. It addresses the heart and the core, maybe not exactly as they would like....[pauses] They would have liked it to be addressed, but it addresses the heart and core of what has been on the table and on the agenda. I think it offers substantive reassurance on issues of fundamental importance to them and to us as federalists, and I think the new principle that the powers will not be diminished, that is what it says in essence, in a final constitution is a very important reassurance that central government will not be in a position, and a new central parliament will not be in a position, to undermine the fundamental federalist principles already built into this constitution. I think it offers a good basis, a good platform from which to enter into a final constitution-writing process, and I think the right of the provinces, without prescription, to determine the composition of their own executors and legislators, is also tremendously



important. I really think that out of hand rejection of this is not justifiable and that they should look very, very carefully at it. This is a reasonable improvement which forms, in another sense of the word, a basis which nobody can any longer say that I am justified to stand aside and to disrupt what the overwhelming majority of all South Africans want—and that is an election on 27 April. [end recording]

#### **Alliance Holds Closed Meeting To Discuss Proposals**

*MB1702210594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Excerpts] Freedom Alliance partners are meeting behind closed doors tonight in the wake of the latest concessions on constitutional negotiations put forward by the ANC [African National Congress] yesterday, but it appears that the Freedom Alliance is not impressed with the latest proposals. At Ulundi today IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said it was incorrect to describe the latest proposals as concessions. Other members of the Freedom Alliance said the ANC was conducting a publicity exercise. Conrad Burke reports:

[Begin recording] [Burke] Last night Mr. Mandela said the ANC had agreed to a double ballot, virtual entrenchment of regional constitutions, and greater regional taxation powers. [passage omitted]

But, says Dr. Buthelezi and the Afrikaner Volksfront's [Afrikaner National Front] General Constand Viljoen, the wording is vague, they did not like negotiations by press conference, and the whole issue would have to be thrashed out by the Freedom Alliance partners.

[Buthelezi] All that they are referring to is a package which Mr. Meyer, the minister of constitutional development, offered to Freedom Alliance negotiators about two weeks ago. It was a package which started with the ballot paper, a double ballot, etc., which came from the National Party, which did not go far enough to address the issue of the powers of regions. I mean, to make certain that there are powers, because even Mr. Mandela in his statement just vaguely spoke about powers of regions, in a vague sort of way. While one welcomes the idea that parliament should be called—because I think that decision needs to serve as a positive thing—that they are prepared to call parliament. One hopes that they are going to use the time now, you know, to really, you know, just take that extra mile.

[Viljoen] And the question we ask is: Will there really be a volkstaat [homeland], because we want the interim constitution amended to such an extent that we would like to have the volkstaat? My people are claiming the volkstaat to be in position before 27 April. Now there is no indication to us that this is a finality, and the Afrikaner will not be able to be appeased by anything but

a very substantial proof that what we have in mind for the Afrikaner will eventually materialize. [passage omitted]

Pan-Africanist Congress leader Clarence Makwetu said the organization was still studying the package. He couldn't decide yet whether it amounted to a significant offer.

[Makwetu] We are not quite certain whether they are concessions. [end recording]

#### **AVF Responds Cautiously to ANC-Government Offer**

*MB1702162094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1410 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 17 SAPA—At face value the government and African National Congress' [ANC] latest constitutional proposals seemed good, but it could be a smoke screen to gain the moral high ground and reinforce the Afrikaner Volksfront's [National Front—AVF] image as "spoilers", AVF sources said on Thursday [17 February].

Approached for comment the sources however stressed that the proposals were still being studied and that comment was premature. The package seemed to be a re-formulation of the initial proposals which had led to the deadlock in trilateral talks, they said. "We cannot understand why it is so difficult to insert a clause that there 'shall' be a volkstaat [homeland]. It would be difficult to sell a vague concept or a promise to our constituents in this volatile political climate." This created the impression that the government and the ANC were not totally serious, they said.

#### **AVF Leader Discusses Reasons for Election Boycott**

*BR1802090994 Brussels LE SOIR in French 16 Feb 94 p 2*

[Interview with Carel Boschhoff, leader of the Afrikaner People's Front, by Frederique Sprang in Johannesburg; date not given: "Boycott of Legislative Elections by White Extremists"]

[Text] [Sprang] Son-in-law of the late Hendrick F. Verwoerd, the South African president who hardened apartheid in the 1960s, you are, at the age of 65, a leading figure of the Afrikaner resistance, after having been grand master of the secret society Afrikaner Broederbond for a long time. What do you think of the order to boycott the elections issued by your organization, the AVF [Afrikaner People's Front]?

[Boschhoff] I do not think participation in the elections is the main priority. What is important is to arrive at the establishment of an Afrikaner nation in the existing constitutional framework.

[Sprang] You are one of those who are demanding the creation of an Afrikaner state. Why?

[Boschoff] Because of the right of peoples to determine their own fate. We are a minority in this country. What chance do we have as European Whites to live in a state governed by Blacks?

[Sprang] You think that Blacks and Whites cannot live together?

[Boschoff] It is not a question of the color of the skin, but of culture. We do not speak the same language, we do not have the same way of living. I do not think that Africans can live like Whites.

To live peacefully in this region, the Afrikaners must have an independent state which they govern, just like Botswana, where the Tswanas live; Lesotho, where the Suthus live; and Swaziland, where the Swazis live. You fought the Germans to remain Belgian or French.

[Sprang] But there is nowhere in South Africa where the Afrikaners are in a majority....

[Boschoff] In the region around Orania where we have established the foundations of an Afrikaner community, in the Northern Cape, the density is two inhabitants per square kilometer. Moreover, historically, this region did not belong to anybody.

[Sprang] But there are many coloreds there and, moreover, they speak Afrikaans, your language.

[Boschoff] Yes, but they are increasingly inhabiting urban areas. It is perfectly possible to find a compromise with them to divide up areas. The important thing for an Afrikaner, for a Boer, is land. Next comes religion. We are strong Calvinists.

[Sprang] However, the government and the ANC [African National Congress] do not seem prepared to divide up South Africa into ethnic territories, which was the basis of apartheid....

[Boschoff] It is not for Mr. Mandela to decide our future. It is impossible to deny the demands of a whole people. But these leaders must realize that the Afrikaners will never allow their nation to be led by Communists.

[Sprang] What if the answer tomorrow is no. You are boycotting the elections, but what then?

[Boschoff] We will take up arms. We have the power to paralyze this country.

#### **De Beer: DP To Vote With Any Party Against ANC Majority**

*MB1802074194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0515 GMT 18 Feb 94*

[From the "Radio Today" program]

[Text] Democratic Party leader Dr. Zach de Beer says a coalition with the National Party after the election is not on. He was addressing a public meeting at Oudtshoorn. Richard Ingram sent us this report:

There was a small but attentive multiracial audience for Dr. de Beer at the Democratic Party's first multiracial meeting held at the town in many a year, and it was held in Oudtshoorn Civic Center, a place that was taboo for nonwhites for many a year.

In answer to a question, he said his party would work with any parties to vote against the ANC (African National Congress) if it was the majority party and threatened to do anything harmful to South Africa. Answering another question in Afrikaans, Dr. de Beer said a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] was just not viable. He also addressed the latest concessions by the ANC and the government to the Freedom Alliance on the draft constitution in their effort to try and get the alliance to take part in the coming election.

[De Beer] Ladies and gentlemen, the question of a double or a single ballot paper is not just a plaything, a coin to be tossed upon a table, to be gambled with. The question of a double or a single system brief—a ballot paper—is a matter of moral conviction. But there's no serious doubt that the rights given in the constitution which is before us now, which has been adopted by Parliament, are inadequate. They must be increased, and they must not be increased because Frank Mdlalose wants it or because Ferdi Hartzenberg wants it.

#### **PAC Youth Wing Urges Fair Coverage by Media**

*MB1702133494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 17 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress' [PAC] youth wing on Thursday asked whether it had to kill a journalist to ensure that it got fair media coverage.

Azanian National Youth Unity [Azanyu] National Chairman Mosotho Petlane said Azanyu's "endurance cup is running out" because the media had largely ignored memorial services for Azanian Peoples Liberation Army Commander Sabelo Phama. "We would like the media to advise us on what we must do. Must we kill one journalist before we get fair coverage? Or must we demand a PAC volkstaat [homeland]? Or must we threaten a civil war?" Mr Petlane asked.

He alleged that the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] was masterminding a campaign against the PAC. He said that of the 17 memorial services for the late commander, only one had been partly covered by the media. He said the deaths of Chris Hani and Andries Treurnicht had received extensive coverage. Freedom of the press was a two-way process, he said.



**Minister Kriel Criticizes Remarks**

**MB1802085594 Johannesburg SAPA in English**  
**0810 GMT 18 Feb 94**

[Text] Pretoria Feb 18 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has condemned the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] youth wing for its reference on Thursday [17 February] to "killing a journalist", saying it would undoubtedly be interpreted as encouragement by some members of the organisation to do just that.

Mr Kriel said the statement, made by Azanian Youth Unity National Chairman Mosotho Petlane, was a direct threat to the freedom of the press and to democracy itself. "(It) will undoubtedly be interpreted by many PAC supporters as direct encouragement to murder journalists, who have already on a number of occasions been attacked by PAC supporters."

Alleging bias by the media, and particularly the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation], against the PAC, Mr Petlane said on Thursday: "We would like the media to advise us on what we must do. Must we kill one journalist before we get fair coverage? Or must we demand a PAC *voortstap* [homeland]? Or must we threaten a civil war?"

Mr Kriel said in reply to this that he was himself concerned about bias by the SABC "at the expense of all except the ANC [African National Congress]... (but) it must be realised that no free and fair election is possible without a media free of both direct and indirect intimidation".

**National Party Organizer Kidnapped, Taken to Transkei**

**MB1702165294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa**  
**Network in English 1500 GMT 17 Feb 94**

[Text] The Transkeian police have confirmed that an investigation is underway into last night's kidnapping of a King William's Town National Party organizer, Mr. (Mikhail) Ontonov Ovesienko. Mr. (Ovesienko) was canvassing in the Stutterheim District when he was kidnapped by two unknown men. He was stripped and thrown into the boot of car and driven to Transkei. Mr. (Ovesienko) managed to escape en route and sought help at a nearby shop. He is reported to be well despite his ordeal.

**Customs Department Gives January Trade Figures**

**MB1802104794 Johannesburg SAPA in English**  
**0901 GMT 18 Feb 94**

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 18 SAPA—South Africa's monthly trade surplus dived in January as imports grew strongly and exports tapered off, figures released Friday by the Customs and Excise Department show.

The monthly trade surplus in January fell 46 per cent to R[rand]1,065-billion from R1,979-billion in December 1993 but was up on the surplus in the same month last year of R954-million.

Imports grew 9.5 per cent to R4,693-billion last month against R4,286-billion in the previous month, while exports dropped eight per cent to R5,757-billion from R6,265-billion.

However, analysts said the first month of the year was traditionally quiet for exporters, pointing out January 1994's total exports were higher than January 1993's exports of R5,097-billion.

Imports increased largely due to a 35 per cent surge in the import of machinery and mechanical appliances to R1,631-billion in January compared to the same month last year.

Economists said this was mainly due to plant replacement and the higher import propensity which accompanies economic recovery, currently being experienced by the country.

Imports of base metals, and precious and semi-precious stones were also substantially higher, as were the imports of animal or vegetable fats and oils.

Most export categories registered increases over the equivalent month in 1993, but the export of precious and semi-precious stones slid to R277-million last month compared to R400.6-million in January last year.

**South African Press Review for 18 Feb**

**MB1802130894**

[Editorial Report]

**THE STAR**

ANC, Government in Bid To Accommodate Freedom Alliance—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 18 February in a page-12 editorial believes the government and the African National Congress (ANC) "have made a determined bid to accommodate the Freedom Alliance [FA]." Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has "wasted little time in rejecting" the ANC concessions. "Buthelezi's stance, which contrasts with the more judicious and open-ended reaction of FA chairman Rowan Cronje, raises an important question: what concessions has the IFP made in the interests of reaching an inclusive settlement?"

**BUSINESS DAY**

Buthelezi Urged To Show Good Faith—Whatever Buthelezi says, the ANC's latest compromise offer "is a major advance on its previous position in one crucial respect: the acceptance that regional powers and functions embodied in the interim constitution may not be 'substantially diminished' by the constitutional assembly when it conducts its work after April 28," declares a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in



English on 18 February. "Less clear" is what the ANC's proposal means in respect of "the powers of regions, both exclusive and concurrent, including their powers or rights regarding taxation. The ANC is vague on what, if any, further concessions it is willing to make on the detail of these provisions, beyond that which is already on the table. In this respect, Buthelezi is entitled to complain that ANC talk of concessions may be a mirage. But it would demonstrate some good faith if he were to sit down—either personally or through his senior lieutenants and advisers—and begin negotiating that detail."

#### SOWETAN

ANC Constitutional Proposals—Referring to the constitutional proposals of the ANC, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 February in a page-8 editorial says: "We have doubts whether the various component parts of the Freedom Alliance are willing to subject themselves to the will of the electorate. It seems it will be easier to negotiate a deal with the white rightwingers than homeland leaders who fear their total demise." If the latest initiatives fail it is important that leaders and the government "spell out to the country precisely what to expect and what contingency measures are to counter rightwing violence and the 'resistance politics' of the IFP."

#### WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Warnings Signals on Irish Takeover of Argus Newspapers—"There has been great joy in the media about the purchase of Argus Newspapers by the Irish-American soup, bean and newspaper man, Tony O'Reilly," notes a page-16 editorial in Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 18-24 February. "It's not all that surprising, since most of those commentators are now employed by the man." "There are some warning signals that should, nevertheless, be sounded by those who don't work for him. The first is that press reports have repeatedly cited his reputation for non-interference in editorial decisions—except where it involves the IRA. We have heard that before, haven't we?" Secondly, "based on the experience of Tiny Rowland and Robert Maxwell, we should be wary of newspaper tycoons who

befriend political. The test will come if O'Reilly's newspapers embarrass his powerful friends and endanger his business interests. We can't wait for the test!"

#### BEELD

Intimidation Must Be Stopped—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 15 February says in a page-8 editorial: "Intimidation fever is rising. At first it was only words and incitement. Now the emotional statements are becoming deeds. It is especially prevalent where political groups become frustrated in fear of change, and where there are no attainable alternatives to change." As examples, BEELD refers to the Afrikaner National Front's threat to put pressure on the election. This could include "a little bit of violence" in self-defense against the ANC. They will not allow the constitution to come into operation. Then the ANC's Mr. Tokyo Sexwale warned the Freedom Alliance to be careful of their next step, adding that "in the past, we died for freedom and the liberation of our country. We will not hesitate to do so again." And Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi openly threatened that those who ignore the demands of Inkatha must bear the consequences. "But the most despicable form of intimidation is the cowardly, anonymous right-wing threats to kidnap President F. W. de Klerk's 4-year-old grandson in protest over the manner in which the National party is leading the country towards a new dispensation." This "goes beyond the bounds of election fun. Every leader has a great responsibility to encourage his followers to exercise calm and tolerance. Offenders must be thoroughly disciplined."

Zulu Demands—"Logic and the government dictate that King Goodwill Zwelithini's demands can be dealt with inside a federal system and the interim constitution; but emotions point to a force which is increasingly threatening the unity of South Africa," says an editorial on page-8 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 16 February. "It is difficult to imagine how an independent, sovereign Zulu kingdom will be accommodated without drastic changes to the present constitutional system. One gets the impression that the Zulus, under their king and Chief Minister Buthelezi (or is it the other way around?) will not be satisfied with any formula which will make them subjects. Their statements smack of cessation, even though they have not yet used the word."

## Angola

### UNITA's Chief Negotiator on Reconciliation Talks

MB1802120494 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 18 Feb 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Representatives of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Lusaka have agreed on a formula for pursuing national reconciliation. They have signed a document which dictates the spirit of peace, forgive and forget the past, and an amnesty for all who committed crimes during the civil war. The document also guarantees a role for UNITA in a future Angolan administration. Carolyn Dempster called up UNITA's chief negotiator in Lusaka, Jorge Valentim. She asked him how significant this new agreement is:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] Indeed, this subject of national reconciliation is very difficult and very complex, but we succeeded to adopt the general principle because there is a political willingness on the two sides, and also we must be very thankful to the mediation, to the observers who helped us to put down important principles that can reconcile, (really), Angola.

[Dempster] How soon are we likely to see the implementation of some of these principles?

[Valentim] The two sides accept that the reconciliation is not a matter between institutions, it is a matter between Angolans to work together for common goals with the spirit of cooperation. Also it is important that we accepted that all violence should be condemned, every conflict should be solved peacefully, and also the two sides accept that the UNITA elements should participate fully in all levels of administration, political institutions, economic and other institutions.

[Dempster] Mr. Valentim, (a lot of) people looking at this would say, but what right does UNITA have to participate in a future government in Angola? After all you lost the democratic elections and the war that was waged was very much taken up by your leader, Jonas Savimbi.

[Valentim] Yes, I want to say that we are the Angolans, we learn from history, from civil war in the United States, from other wars, that the most important is political willingness, and we are ready to finish the war. The voice that we will listen will be the voice of Angolans, they want (really) the Angolans to live together. That is why we are ready to cooperate, to build up a new nation.

[Dempster] Mr. Valentim, this sounds like very noble statements, but at the same time as you are making them and reaching some kind of agreement across the table on

reconciliation the fighting is continuing, and if anything, intensifying. Now, what hope is there of reaching a point of a cease-fire in the near future?

[Valentim] We are insisting every day to the mediation and observers to do everything possible to appeal to the two sides to stop the war in order that we should have real good environment, political environment for discussions. The two delegations, they don't agree to escalate the war in Angola, and the relationship between the two delegations is excellent. I want to say it clearly that we hope, with appeal of the Security Council and with the appeal made by President Clinton from the White House, our leadership in Huambo and Luanda, they will listen to the voice of reason in order to put down all this escalation of war in order to have peace in Angola.

[Dempster] So, you are saying that the political discussion has to be finished before there is a cease-fire, or you are hoping that there will be a cease-fire before you in fact finish negotiations?

[Valentim] Well, if it was my wish, it is really now to have de facto cease-fire before finishing all the political debate, no matter that it was agreed before in December that a formal cease-fire should only be declared after we finish all issues. But the personal willing of the UNITA delegation is that the fighting now should be completely finished with a de facto cease-fire on the two sides. [end recording]

### UNITA Denies Attack on World Food Program Aircraft

MB1702195094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Feb 94

[Text] Through its secretary for humanitarian affairs, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] today condemned the threats that the Luanda government has been making concerning humanitarian aid. According to a source in that secretariat, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Labor Party's [MPLA-PT] threats jeopardize the norms of the humanitarian organizations and show that Luanda continues to manipulate humanitarian aid policy in favor of the government and the MPLA-PT.

That source also said that UNITA had no responsibility whatsoever with the attacks on World Food Program, WFP, aircraft in Malange, when, ironically, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola are on the offensive and are logistically supplied by aircraft. That source added that UNITA will work to facilitate humanitarian aid work in Angola, as long as the government keeps its distance and stops interfering in the distribution of [word indistinct], the WFP's cooking oil, or the UNICEF's soap.



**Minister Discusses Resumption of Aid Flights**  
*MB1702205994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Interview with Norberto dos Santos, minister for assistance and social reintegration, by People's Television of Angola announcer Ana Lemos in the TPA studio in Luanda—live]

[Text] [Lemos] Humanitarian aid could be suspended yet again if the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to endanger World Food Program, WFP, aircraft. After UNITA and the WFP had reached an agreement concerning a suspension of hostilities to allow people to receive food aid, Jonas Savimbi's men proceeded to shoot at a WFP aircraft yesterday, shortly after it had taken off from Malange Airport, where it left food aid for the local people. Today Malange was again the target for shelling, preventing the arrival of more food aid for the people.

The decision to suspend humanitarian aid naturally rests with the government. Norberto dos Santos, minister for assistance and social reintegration, is here to comment on that. Good evening, Mr. Minister.

[Dos Santos] Good evening.

[Lemos] To begin with, thank you very much for saying yes to our invitation. We would like to know what the situation is now concerning humanitarian aid?

[Dos Santos] Yes, we were in touch recently with the director for the unit responsible for coordinating humanitarian aid. He is just back from Huambo. He has informed us that he has received guarantees from UNITA that flights to Malange could resume tomorrow in safety. I would like to let you know here that we tried a flight to Malange at about 1400 today. Though we had received a report from Huambo that UNITA had already given the aforesaid guarantees, unfortunately the aircraft had to return to Luanda because it was shot at as it prepared to land at Malange Airport. It did not land.

Coincidentally, WFP Coordinator Aranda da Silva was still in Huambo at the time and he proceeded to get in touch with UNITA officials yet again. Mr. Aranda da Silva arrived this evening and I was in contact with him less than 10 minutes ago. He came back with the guarantee that flights to Malange can resume tomorrow. We said we were in agreement that flights should resume at 0700 and the government will decide on this matter depending on what happens to that flight tomorrow. So, let us see what will happen, so we can test the truth of the promises UNITA has made to Mr. Aranda da Silva.

[Lemos] That means, then, that aid will continue normally?

[Dos Santos] Tomorrow, we will conduct our first test flight to Malange and, depending on what happens with that flight, all other flights may or may not take place.

[Lemos] How many flights have been scheduled for tomorrow?

[Dos Santos] There were flights to Saurimo, Dundo, Luena, Cazombo, (Lumbalanguimbo), Mavinga, Uige, Negage, Huambo, Malange, Menongue, Cuito, and M'banza Congo scheduled for tomorrow. Flights are also supposed to be leaving Catumbela tomorrow for Huambo, Cuito, Malange, and Luena.

[Lemos] Mr. Minister: Are there no forecasts concerning increased flights to areas in need? For instance, the people of Cuito complain about the number of flights to that city.

[Dos Santos] Yes, I would like to say that 17 flights have been planned for Cuito this week, meaning that 102 tonnes of food will be leaving from Luanda for that city. Another 17 such flights are also planned for Catumbela, making up a total of 153 tonnes of food. Added to the aid to be flown from Luanda, a total of 255 tonnes are scheduled for Cuito. We are concerned about Malange because there have been no flights to that city for the last four days and, as everybody knows, the situation there is dramatic. That means that some 500 tonnes of food aid have not been flown to that city, so we are concerned and we hope that things will turn out well tomorrow.

[Lemos] May it be so. Once again, thank you for granting us this interview.

[Dos Santos] Thank you and good night.

## Botswana

**Government Defends Military Air Base Project**  
*MB1702142294 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[From the Channel Africa report program]

[Text] The construction of a military air base in Botswana is proceeding well despite persisting hostilities toward the complex. Our man in Gaborone Lecogile Lucas has this report:

The construction of the air base, which is situated 70 kilometers from the capital city, Gaborone, will cost the government of Botswana several million US dollars. The project has been dubbed Operation Eagle, allegedly because of the involvement of the American Government.

Since Operation Eagle started the government has come under heavy criticism from many quarters in the country for pumping money into the (7army) at a time when peace and democracy were [word indistinct] to southern Africa. The critics of the move are saying that the money should be channeled into social welfare programs such as health and education which [words indistinct] of the population.



For its part, the Government of Botswana is repeatedly saying that the construction of Operation Eagle should not be seen as money down the drain, but as laying down a basic military infrastructure.

Various government top people, including finance minister and vice president Mr. Festus Mogae have gone on record as saying that the country needs the air base because military aggression could not be ruled out even though peace and democracy will at some point prevail in the region. Project Operation Eagle is scheduled to be completed during 1995.

### Mozambique

#### Official Says Renamo Satisfied With UN Findings

MB1702203594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Feb 94

[Report by Edmundo Galiza Matos]

[Excerpt] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], the government, and the United Nations have concluded that there is no evidence of General Peace Accord violations. Renamo's Lieutenant General Mateus Ngonhamo's accusations that General Eduardo da Silva Nihia was training men to fight Renamo after elections have been denied by General Raul Dique, head of the Renamo team to the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF]. Let us listen to an excerpt of the interview I had with him at the Military Club in Maputo this morning.

[Begin recording] [Matos] What are the findings at this stage?

[Dique] The (?commission) [words indistinct] men being trained to fight Renamo after elections. At this stage, men are assembled...

[Matos] Lt. Gen. Mr. Ngonhamo said that Mr. Nihia was training men to fight Renamo to disrupt elections. Is that (?true)?

[Dique] Well, the truth is that people were found, and at the time they were not undergoing training. Obviously, if they had been undergoing training previously, once everything was brought to the press it was easy to stop the whole thing.

[Matos] What does Renamo think? After this report by the commission that has gone to investigate the matter, does it think that men were being trained to fight Renamo (?after) the election?

[Dique] Well, when the investigating team got to the area, it did not see any men undergoing training. There is no confirmation that men had been trained there before. That side of things was not investigated.

[Matos] What is Renamo's opinion now?

[Dique] Renamo's opinion is that training is not happening any more. People (?are being) moved now to assembly areas.

[Matos] Is Renamo satisfied with those results?

[Dique] Renamo is satisfied because it was disappointed with the confinement of the forces and its conclusions are that, under the control of the regional CCF team, all forces that are assembled in that area [words indistinct] satisfied.

[Matos] Kindly tell me something, Gen. Dique: The problem that Lt. Gen. Ngonhamo raised, and his accusations in regard to Mr. Nihia, are now a thing of the past? The matter has been clarified?

[Dique] It has been clarified now because those forces will be removed from that area and there will be no problems. [end recording] [passage omitted]

#### Dhlakama: Frelimo 'Not Ready' for Elections

MB1502185994 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 13 Feb 94 p 4

[Interview with Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama by Almiro Santos; place and date not given]

[Text] [Santos] What does the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] think about the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo]?

This is an interesting question. First, it believes that Frelimo is not interested in elections being held in October, as scheduled.

The reasons for thinking so?

Afonso Dhlakama replied that the Frelimo Party "is making time to try and change its Marxist image."

In his interview, the Renamo leader also reexamined the stance he defended at one stage, that the electoral process should be organized with the troops being confined.

He explains that his views were poorly understood at the time. This is an interview in which Afonso Dhlakama tried to make himself understood...

In your opinion, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, why is the troop confinement process lagging behind? Is it or is it not a political problem?

[Dhlakama] I am going to make a serious accusation. I do not think that Frelimo would like to participate in the October elections. To them, that will be much too early.

[Santos] Do you think that Frelimo is not ready?

[Dhlakama] Yes, I think that they are not ready. They have been caught by surprise. Frelimo needs more time to try and improve its image.

[Santos] What image is that?

[Dhlakama] Its Marxist image. The party has to change from a Marxist to a democratic party with new ideas. The problem is that it has only a short time in which to do so.

Concerning the troop confinement process, they too are aware that, in terms of what we have agreed, elections cannot be held with two armies still in place. Both the Mozambican people and the international community want only one unified army by the time elections are held...

[Santos] But, Mr. Dhlakama, you once defended the view that elections should be held with the troops being confined....

[Dhlakama] I did not insist on that point. What happened was that I was misunderstood. What I said was: "given that Frelimo is complicating things and that Renamo wants elections by October, we could go to elections even with two armies."

[Santos] And how would that leave the troops, in terms of command?

[Dhlakama] Renamo has had and has now the capacity to tell its troops not to disturb the process. That was what I said and, because I am aware of the dangers, I never insisted on going to elections without the troops being confined.

However, now I want to accuse Frelimo of resorting to tactics aimed at delaying the electoral process. They want to gain time.

[Santos] Why would they want to do that?

[Dhlakama] They know that there will be no elections in October unless the new army has been formed. And because there will be no elections in October, we will have to postpone. [sentence as published] Postpone to when? To November? The rains begin in November, so they will have to be moved to 1995. And when will they take place in 1995? In January? You still have rains then. It also rains in February, March, and April. Perhaps we will only have elections by May of next year.

[Santos] So, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, your opinion is that Frelimo only wants elections to be held next year?

[Dhlakama] You can be sure about that. That is the way many Frelimo members want it, but that is extremely dangerous. Speaking as a Mozambican rather than as Renamo leader, I feel that that situation is extremely dangerous.

[Santos] Why do you perceive it to be dangerous?

[Dhlakama] We have already been warned by the international community that it will withdraw its observers because they cannot remain eternally involved in the UN Operations in Mozambique. What happens is that the money will run out. They have planned for everything to have been done by the end of October. By delaying

things, they would have maximum certainty that the United Nations will pull out and there is bound to be confusion once there are no observers. I am afraid of such a situation and that is why I would like to call on my brethren in government to accelerate the confinement process.

[Santos] And what about Renamo?

[Dhlakama] I am ready. For instance, our General Mateus Ngonhamo will leave on Monday to inspect the assembly areas, to select 2,500 men for the new army and to see when the training of the 5,000 men will get under way.

[Santos] That means, then, that Renamo already has men ready to join the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, FADM?

[Dhlakama] It has and that is no political propaganda, either. We are going to the assembly areas where more men have been confined.

[Santos] Those men will be chosen to go to Nacala?

[Dhlakama] I do not know where they will undergo their training. That is another problem. Frelimo is also delaying the rehabilitation of the training camps. Nothing has been done about that yet. Nothing, really nothing. That task has been turned over to the Mozambican Government. Immediately when we had signed the General Peace Accord, it became clear that the Mozambican Government would be responsible for rehabilitating the training centers. However, nothing has happened so far. We are going to apply pressure, the people are going to apply pressure, and the international community will also apply pressure because we do not want this to fail.

For instance, we do not have the money to go to elections, but we have to go to elections. They are worth being held.

[Santos] This trip (we were on the eve of his departure) you are about to make to South Africa, will it be to gather funds for the elections?

[Dhlakama] No, absolutely not. This trip is part of routine visits to all neighboring countries. Last year, I went to Botswana and to Zambia. I am preparing visits to Namibia, Tanzania, and Swaziland. Now, this visit to South Africa is very important because it occurs shortly before that country is due to hold its first multiracial elections.

[Santos] In concrete terms, what are you going to do in South Africa?

[Dhlakama] I would like to hold talks with some opposition parties, with the most important party in South Africa—that is the African National Congress, ANC—so that the ANC gets to know Renamo better. In addition to that, I intend meeting South African businessmen. At this stage, there are many South African businessmen



here, but they are only investing in favor of the government. As an opposition force, we do need to know who is investing in the country. So, I am going to hold talks with them to know what investments can be made in the future. So far, only the South African Government and Frelimo have participated in investment talks. This is why we want to come into the game now and learn what their policy is with regard to investments in our country.

[Santos] Is that for them to invest in areas controlled by Renamo?

[Dhlakama] Nothing like that. You must keep it mind that only a few months separate us from elections and that it would be pointless for the Renamo leader to be urging people to invest in Renamo-controlled areas now. The fact is that those areas are disappearing!

[Santos] The advisers to the provincial governors have already been appointed. Will their appointments facilitate the administrative integration of Renamo-controlled areas?

[Dhlakama] The famous list of provincial governor advisers has already been handed over, but they have not been sworn in yet. I think that as soon as President Chissano returns (the Mozambican head of state was in Switzerland, at the time), they will be sworn in and they will be able to start working with the governors, thereby making it easier for the provincial governors to get acquainted with statistics and with problems in their provinces.

So, Renamo is no longer interested in asking for investments for its areas. Our interest is to talk with them, to learn how they plan to invest in the future, in a country that is already democratic.

[Santos] Mr. Afonso Dhlakama: going back to the issue of elections, how much would your party have to participate in elections?

[Dhlakama] I cannot say what the amount would be. I know that journalists complicate things a great deal.... The fact is, I cannot say how much, but it is not easy, nor is it good for Renamo to create the impression that we are begging for money.

Renamo does not beg for money. In concrete terms, it asks for the means for the party to create its own infrastructure. By talking about money, we would be creating a poor image for ourselves. For instance, when I talk about the party's infrastructure, I mean I want houses, but if I have money, I can buy the keys and get houses. That is why either houses or money will do. Another example is that I would like the money to buy vehicles, but I cannot go about always asking for money. If a country makes available, for instance, 25 vehicles, 45 Land Rover vehicles, I shall say thank you very much, because that will be more than \$1 million. What happens here is that we do not say so many millions of dollars, because then we would be confusing the international

community and we would be creating a negative image for Renamo, which would then seem to be constantly begging for money.

[Santos] That means, then, that Renamo is not asking for money?

[Dhlakama] Renamo is not asking for money. Renamo is complaining about a lack of means to build infrastructure to allow the party to function. Now, someone could indeed give us money, somebody else could give us a typewriter, and somebody else could give us vehicles.

[Santos] Could that be a reason for Renamo to delay the process: the lack of human and material means? In fact, a government official has said that Renamo is the one that is not ready and that it is looking for cadres. Is this true?

[Dhlakama] How can Frelimo prove that, when I am stating here that I have more troops confined, even though my forces are facing terrible conditions? My soldiers have had to go 200, 150 km in terrible conditions, barefoot, through Mozambique's jungle, to reach their assembly areas. That fact is obvious proof that they want elections held this year.

Who does not want the troops to be confined? It is the government! The government is confining its forces in villages. Its forces only have to move some 500 meters. It is near their barracks. When the government says that it does not have the means to take its troops to the assembly areas, any child promptly realizes that that is not a valid argument. It is nothing. If Frelimo wanted to do so, it could confine 30,000 men in their assembly areas in 24 hours.

[Santos] Was nothing planned concerning the movement of Renamo troops to their assembly areas?

[Dhlakama] No, that had not been planned or discussed before, but it was generally said that Unomoz would make transportation available—but there you have it, our troops are going on foot. Nevertheless, the most important thing is that they are arriving at their assembly areas.

I would like to touch again on that issue of Renamo drafting cadres. The fact is, there is nobody that is not looking for cadres. Frelimo itself is drafting cadres! We are seeing new faces in the Frelimo Party, they are being sworn in. Yet that should not be an impediment to elections. We were already drafting cadres when we were still in the bush. Frelimo itself may have been in power for 18 years, but it is still changing ministers and it grabbing people who complete their university studies. It is not just Renamo that is doing so. Everybody is doing it.

[Santos] Does Renamo have enough cadres to fill the seats that it may eventually have in Parliament?

[Dhlakama] Renamo has enough cadres at this stage to be candidates in the Assembly and, should Renamo win

the upcoming elections, it has already organized people to participate in government.

### **Frelimo Official Responds to Dhlakama's Remarks**

*MB1702093394 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese  
13 Feb 94 p 5*

[Interview with Manuel Tome, Frelimo Central Committee secretary for mobilization and propaganda, by Almiro Santos; place and date not given]

[Text] Dhlakama gave a warning before he spoke.

He said: "I am going to make a serious accusation." And he did.

He said that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] was not interested in elections being held this year.

However, Manuel Tome, Frelimo Central Committee secretary for mobilization and propaganda, believes the accusations that have come from the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] are "baseless, unfounded, and unnecessary."

What is more, they mean that Renamo gauges itself in terms of its ability to make such baseless, unfounded, and unnecessary accusations.

The most important thing, though, is that the Frelimo Party is interested in participating in the elections in October. Manuel Tome noted that "there is no one, and in particular there is no official—President Joaquim Chissano, in this instance—interested in delaying holding elections."

The Frelimo Central Committee official added that "Frelimo has been ready for elections since last year."

[Santos] Is Frelimo ready for elections or is it not?

[Tome] I answered that very same question at the beginning of last year. My reply was that the Frelimo Party was ready, even at that time. Now, in addition to being ready for elections, the Frelimo Party will also do everything to ensure they will be held as scheduled.

Had Mr. Afonso Dhlakama read that interview, he would probably have had some reference for guidance, at least.

However, when we talk about being ready, we need to note that there are various levels of preparedness. There is organizational, conceptual, and strategic preparedness for elections. At another level, there is also the involvement of militants and sympathizers, the people who will after all implement the electoral strategy devised by the party.

With regard to the fundamental things, we are both organized and prepared. There are, it is true, some details about which I cannot talk because, obviously, one cannot go about broadcasting what the party's electoral

strategy or organizational approach will be or, eventually, we would be helping others defeat us.

[Santos] You have said that the Frelimo Party has been ready for elections since last year. Has anything changed that state of affairs?

[Tome] I would not say that it has changed. We were ready at that time because, for instance, basic conditions were already in place. Since then, those conditions have become more solid. You must be aware that we started preparing ourselves with a view to elections being held last year.

Obviously, there are certain things that you should only do when you are certain that elections will be held at the appointed date, or you may end up wasting money and the efforts made by party militants on work that will serve no purpose whatever. I am talking, for instance, about what is commonly referred to as the precampaign and the electoral campaign itself. That is where you put up money and use the militants' efforts.

In addition to that, there is a level of involvement by the militants themselves, who are full time workers with the party. Obviously, they are involved in the party's work, but the intensity of their commitment to that work tends to grow.

[Santos] So, Frelimo believes that elections will be held in October?

[Tome] I believe elections will take place in October, barring last minute obstacles caused by people acting in bad faith. Frelimo wants elections held this year as scheduled, and there are many reasons for wanting to do so.

You know that the movement of Mozambicans being repatriated from other countries is greatly limited by the uncertainty we currently experience. People want elections to be held so they can then start working to restore normality in the country.

Economic activity will not occur at the pace or with the effectiveness we would desire, if uncertainty continues to beset this country for the next two or three years. Then, there is a third factor: psychological saturation. That means that people will no longer tolerate this whole situation and that could yet have some effect on voter turnout. Postponements make people start to lose confidence in the process and when the time for elections comes, they will say: I am not going to vote because I do not trust this process any more.

Thus, it is imperative that elections be held at the appointed date and I would like to believe that, should the aforementioned obstacles appear, they will be promptly dealt with and removed, whether it be done by the Mozambican or the international community.

[Santos] That would mean, then, that there is no truth to Renamo's view that Frelimo is making time to try and rid itself of its Marxist image?



[Tome] I do know whether the Renamo president knows what it means to be a Marxist or whether he knows the meaning of the word Marxism. When the Frelimo Party held its Fifth Congress in 1989, it decided to withdraw Marxism as the party's official doctrine. It was not taking a stand against Marxism. That must be made clear. We have a party that is pluralist within itself, meaning that people have the freedom to think, to propose things, and to make choices, as long as those ideas do not contravene the principles and the program of the party.

We have no need to clean up any image. In fact, were I to ask the journalists how many Marxists Frelimo had.... We have a very big party, with more than 850,000 members and it cannot be supposed that all those 850,000 members are Marxists. In other words, at the time, we had the party's official doctrine, which did not even correspond to the party's great mass of militants in real terms.

Marxism is a philosophy and a conception of an economic system, and so forth, and I fail to see that we need to rid ourselves of it, as is often said, because nothing causes us any guilt or any other complexes. To my knowledge, there are Marxist parties to this day. What is more, there are even communist parties. There is a communist party in neighboring South Africa. There are communist parties in Portugal and Greece. Such parties do exist. There are other parties that have adapted and even changed their names, like Italy's Democratic Leftist Party, for instance.

As far as I know, no one has ever been condemned for being a Marxist, though I know that many people have been condemned and continued to be condemned the world over for terrorist practices. That much I know.

[Santos] Are you talking about anyone in particular?

[Tome] I have not mentioned any name in particular. However, we shall soon see if the cap fits somebody in particular.

[Santos] If the elections are not held at the appointed date, do you think we will be faced with a chaotic situation?

[Tome] I would not say chaotic, because if there were to be chaos it would have happened during the war. During the war, there were far more reasons for chaos. Yet, we did not have chaos even then. And if we did not have chaos then, that was because the government of this country, the Frelimo government, was able to govern in a situation of war. I am not implying in any way that it was a spotless government. I do not have any such pretension, but it is true that the Frelimo government was able to run the country despite the war. To refute that is to refute factual evidence: this country is still standing and it is moving toward regaining normality.

Now, chaos can be created, just as war can be created. That is what I mean, there is the need to prevent people who act or intend to act in bad faith from creating

obstacles to this whole process. After all, what is it that we want with elections? We want the country to move toward a new situation, whereby all Mozambican citizens, irrespective of their political, philosophical, or religious beliefs, can participate in the life of the nation and seek to realize their individual aspirations. I would have preferred to say that elections must be held by October, instead of trying to imagine a hypothetical situation in which elections would not take place.

I think that everyone—the international community too—is interested in seeing them go ahead. UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello has said elections must be held. The president of the Republic has said the same. We have been saying so every day and we reiterate it now.

[Santos] One of the things Renamo has been saying is that it does not have money to participate in the elections. Does the Frelimo Party have money?

[Tome] The costs involved in an electoral campaign are so massive that I do not believe there is any party that can claim to have enough funds for a campaign. I do not believe that, particularly in light of the situation the country is in, at this time.

It is true that Frelimo has existed for a lot longer, it has been in existence for the better part of 32 years, so it has greater financial stability. However, greater financial stability does not mean that it has enough money. It has greater financial stability than the other parties which have surfaced lately and which are probably still organizing their financing sources.

I have talked about organization which does indeed include gathering money. That is normal and it happens with any party in the world. We are doing work, ranging from small to rather more complex tasks, that involve studies and serious work with experts.

A militant can set up some sort of gathering, he or she can invite other militants to join in and the money can be turned over to the party, or it can be a bigger thing, like a musical show, for instance.

[Santos] Is Rovuma Hotel one of the Frelimo Party's sources for gathering funds?

[Tome] Rovuma Hotel is one of the institutions owned by our party, but we have several sources for gathering funds. Many people think that Rovuma Hotel is a great source of revenue, but the truth is that it is not. We have in excess of 800,000 members and those members pay their fees. It is true that we must take note of the fact that many members do not pay their fees, basically because of organizational reasons. We have many militants on the ground. There are displaced people who do not even have the means to survive on, let alone to pay their dues to the party. Nonetheless, militant fees are an important source of revenue to the party.

[Santos] One of the consequences of the one-party system is the following: the state is confused with the

party and with the government. Does the Frelimo Party continue to use state property for its own operation?

[Tome] No. What property? We use no state property at all. We can talk about that because there is nothing that has not been made public, even the party's secretary general has already talked about it. There is a small portion of our budget that is financed by the state, taking into account the fact that we are in the Assembly of the Republic. It is true that it is a one-party Assembly, but that situation is already history because we are going to have a new Assembly with other parties and they will get their share in line with the seats they get in that institution.

However, we do not use state property. Reports that we use state-owned vehicles and all the rest are rather unwarranted claims. In this instance, I am talking of people, but there also certain political parties.

A party's capacity, maturity, and quality cannot be measured in terms of its ability to make accusations. Those qualities must be assessed in terms of its ability to present a convincing program to the people. They are assessed in terms of the ability to adapt to the political situation and make important contributions to the country.

It is true that, by definition, the opposition must oppose the ruling party. Were it not so, the opposition party would be a part of the ruling party and we would not be interested in that. In fact, I must tell you that, as a Mozambican, I would be proud if I heard people say, whether inside or outside this country, that the Mozambican parties are strong, mature, and have clear goals.

You, the journalists, are here to present Renamo's accusations, most of which are unfounded, which means that Renamo assesses its own capacity in terms of its ability to make unfounded, baseless, and needless accusations against the ruling party.

So, we do not need to make secret moves at that level. Such moves are for the police and other such institutions. When I say secret, I mean things that must be kept from public knowledge.

The Frelimo Party will continue to adopt a serious stance in this process. We are not going to follow up each and every accusation. I think it more important for us to mobilize and train our militants so they become more knowledgeable about the situation in the country and about concepts concerning the electoral process.

I think it must be made clear to all that those who accuse must produce evidence. I must not come here and say that journalists are liars, now prove that you are not. I must produce evidence to the effect that someone lied at a certain point, on a certain page, and in such and such edition.

It is said that Frelimo does not want elections held this year. Who has said so? Frelimo's supreme leader has said that elections must happen this year and he continues to

say so. In addition to the party work he has done, he has also made personal efforts, because he has more than just the responsibility of participating in the management of the peace process. He has the responsibility of managing the whole country. No leader—President Joaquim Chissano included—is interested in seeing the current situation continue.

### Opposition Parties Explain Foreign Policy Positions

MB1102094294 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese  
6 Feb 94 p 4

[Text] With the exception of the Mozambique People's Progress Party [PPPM], which gave a short reply, and other parties, which did not bother to reply our questionnaire, the foreign policy favored by the three parties—the Mozambican Nationalist Movement [Monamo], the Mozambican National Union [Unamo], and the Mozambique Democratic Party [Pademo]—is more or less the same and, curiously, coincides with the foreign policy of the ruling party, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo].

Basically, what the three parties favor is a policy of cooperation with all countries in the world on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of each country, respect and noninterference in internal affairs of each country. What differs, apparently, are the priorities to be taken into account. Some consider cooperation with the five Portuguese-speaking African countries to be a priority, while others give priority to regional cooperation.

Monamo—foreign policy—is the last part of the list of questions that DOMINGO sent to registered political parties, excluding Frelimo.

We had formulated our question in the following manner: a) What are the priorities in a political relationship? b) What are the strategies to reduce (or eliminate) foreign debt? c) What is your assessment of the Nongovernmental Organizations [NGOs]? d) What regional integration projects—the Southern African Development Community [SADC] and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa [Comesa]—do support? e) Of the economic, social, and cultural exchange policies, what are the priorities? f) Is there a need to join the Commonwealth? And finally, g) What are the criteria to choose the best economic partner?

### Monamo

In international relations, priority will be given to respect for the treaties and protocols signed with the Mozambican State.

Monamo/PMSD will strengthen further international relations with neighboring countries and developed countries that have been economically assisting and expressing solidarity with Mozambique.

Foreign Debt: This is a burden that the country will have to reduce through increased productivity and export of



surplus produce or essentials, such as the Cahora Bassa power supply, transportation to landlocked countries, mining, timber, prawns, and so on.

The foreign debt should be renegotiable and capable of being canceled, with a safe and feasible repayment policy.

The NGO's will have to be studied case by case to understand their specific work and assess its national interest. Monamo/PMSD's attitude regarding NGO's is however to recognize their solidarity gesture.

d) [as published] Regarding the policy of regional economic integration, we feel that, before integration, we have to organize our own house so that the country can benefit from the institutional advantages of economic integration. It is first necessary to achieve internal stability so that we can have a true integration and not just copy what we see happening in other parts of the world.

e) Regarding the policy of economic, social, and cultural exchange, this will depend on the degree of relationship. It should not be a political choice but an exchange based on advantages obtained therefrom.

Monamo/PMSD will be governed by pragmatic principles, without forgetting the natural cultural, linguistic, and economic interdependence.

Fortunately, the country, under a social-democratic government led by Monamo, will not be tied to ideological or political interests, but national interests, respecting diplomatic and international principles.

#### Uname

Foreign Policy a) Establishment of amicable relations with all southern African countries, Portuguese-speaking countries, African countries, and other countries in the world in general, on the basis of mutual respect for each state, noninterference in the internal affairs, and mutual benefit.

b) We have a potentially rich country. By granting investment facilities to nationals, it would be easy to reduce the foreign debt. This has not been possible because the policy on the country's production and development followed by the government over the past 18 years was disastrous.

c) NGO's are welcome because they assisted the Mozambican people during the 18 disastrous years under the ruling Government. They can continue in the country, assisting the Mozambican people in other fields for the country's speedy reconstruction and development.

d) As is the case of the EEC in Europe, a similar organization in Southern Africa would be beneficial. This will depend on the development of the Comesa and SADC however.

e) The policy of economic, social, and cultural exchange, should be geared first to the countries of the region,

Portuguese-speaking countries, Western countries, and—taking into account current changes—former East European countries, as well as Nonaligned countries, depending on these countries' interest.

f) Since Mozambique is now a democratic country, based on the rule of law, there is every interest to remove the country from its current misery. Thus, if the Commonwealth expresses interest, we shall certainly join it.

g) All countries that want to invest in the country are welcome, provided they have good humanitarian intentions. There is a need to respect national policy, because we shall not accept the country's monopoly in the benefit of foreign interests. Thus, we are open to countries like Italy and others, as long as they respect the principles mentioned above.

[Text]

#### Pademo

Pademo favors a foreign policy of national independence, solidarity, and cooperation with all countries in the world. Cooperation and international relations should be extended to diplomatic, economic, scientific, and cultural fields, among others.

The principle of mutual respect among peoples and national sovereignty, as well as equality among sovereign States, is fundamental for relations and international cooperation. These two fields are interdependent and their development demand the centralization of defined tasks. The noninterference in the internal affairs of other States defended by our party include the rejection of the use of economic and military power to impose on other countries a political and social system, against the wish of the majority of their people.

The development of relations with all countries worldwide will be promoted through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The present Higher Institute for International Relations and the School of Journalism should be transformed into an academic and technical institute. The resulting institution should be similar to "business schools" existing in other countries.

Pademo is aware of the deep historical links which exist with Portugal and other Portuguese-speaking African countries. With these countries, we favor special relations on the basis of mutual and balanced interests. Pademo also favors the continuation of existing relations with Latin American countries with which our country signed different kinds of accords, within the framework of world solidarity and promotion of technical and scientific development in Mozambique.

The party respects principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Charter and advocates the adoption of a foreign policy which favors peace and views negotiations as the best form to resolve international conflicts.

In brief, the policy defended by Pademo in the field of international relations and cooperation, is aimed at achieving and promoting the following objectives:

- Promotion and defense of national interests.
- Promotion of human solidarity and mutual respect among peoples and nations.
- Promotion of international cooperation to consolidate universal peace and eliminate discrimination in all its forms.
- Respect for the international law and obligations in treaties, as well as the solution of international disputes, through negotiation, mediation, reconciliation, arbitration, and adjudication.
- Promotion of a new more just world economic order which will allow less developed countries to find acceptable solutions for problems facing their peoples.

#### Defense of African Unit and Regional Economic Organizations:

The OAU, based in Addis Ababa, played an important role in the struggle for political independence of many African countries, including our country. The assistance given by this organization to liberation movements, mainly based in Tanzania, is unparalleled.

During the present moment, the struggle for political independence is almost over and most African countries are carrying out internal reforms to democratize their societies. Conscious of the historical responsibilities of the OAU, Pademo supports the role of this organization in its struggle for the economic independence of the continent. This constitutes a new phase of struggle for the emancipation of Africans.

It was on the basis of resolutions and recommendations by the OAU heads of state, particularly in the Lagos Plan of Action, that regional organizations, such as Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], the Preferential Trade Area [PTA], and others were born. The aim was for African countries to form firm fronts of struggle for economic, scientific, and social development. Our party support for these organizations is unconditional. It is our hope that through these organizations, we shall be able to reduce the gap of inequality in various fields between our continent and other continents.

The objectives defined by African leaders for the promotion of cooperation between African countries, have not had the desired effect, because of lack of implementation of approved decisions. It is not only because of lack of means that regional projects are not being implemented. Thus, Pademo recommends the adoption of new attitudes in economic, scientific, and other kind of cooperation among African countries.

**United Nations:** The United Nations is an organ that includes most of the world's independent countries. It is made up of various agencies that specialize in various

areas. Its principal aims are to promote well-being, justice, and peace in the world.

Our party's pacifist policy faithfully and actively supports the resolutions made democratically by UN organs with a view to a peaceful settlement of problems among nations.

By the same token, the party advocates:

- A policy of neutrality;
- Promoting and upholding the policy of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons;
- Eliminating all kinds of mass extermination weapons;
- Promoting a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries;
- Promoting a good neighborliness policy.

b) [as published] Only by seeking greater efficiency will it be possible to make sound use of the debts we assume, or they will never benefit the Mozambican people. Debts must be assumed, but in a planned manner. It is not possible to avoid them.

c) The nongovernmental organizations [NGO's] must operate in this country in a well planned manner, without interfering with the work of the state and without conflicting interests among themselves. Coordination between NGO's and the state shall always be recommended and the executive must create mechanisms for that purpose.

d) It is important that the aims and the nature of Southern African Development Community, SADC, and the "contested" Comesa within the southern African context. Some actions by those organizations suggest their aims are political rather than economic. Pademo recommends a cautious approach by those organizations and it believes that true economic integration will only be possible with the reduction of development imbalances in the various countries that are members of those organizations. However, membership in those organizations is important and operational mechanisms must be treated with caution.

e) Annex c) answers this question.

f) Pademo does not see the need for Mozambique to integrate the Commonwealth, just as it sees no need for it to become part of the Organization of Islamic Countries. We believe those were opportunistic moves by the Frelimo government in a bid to secure support from countries that are members of those organizations.

g) Criteria for choosing economic partners will depend on the country's economic climate. However, our party does not exclude economic cooperation with any country, as long as it also includes economic advantages for this country. Moreover, Pademo believes cooperation should be as diversified as possible to prevent complete dependence on a single economic, scientific, or technical partner. In regard to the advantages of cooperation at large, it is important to note that Pademo believes Italy has played a very important role in our



country's political and economic life. We should not blame foreigners alone if the things that are built do not work. It is an open secret that one of our society's major problems has to do with project management.

To the Mozambique People's Progress Party, PPPM, "the concrete strategy for pulling the country out of its economic chaos, achieving social progress, and pursuing a foreign policy is to introduce federalism, meaning political decentralization comprising statutory, basic legislative, and general political powers, in addition to administrative, economic, and financial autonomy." [sentence as published]

### Namibia

#### Nujoma Only SWAPO Presidential Candidate for 1995

MB1702193094 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1837 GMT 17 Feb 94

[Text] Windhoek February 17 SAPA—President Sam Nujoma would be the ruling SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] party's sole presidential candidate in Namibian elections next year, SWAPO said on Thursday [17 February].

This ought to make it clear there was no divisions in the party which swept to victory in the 1989 election and took power at independence the next year, SWAPO Secretary General Moses Garoeb said.

He said SWAPO was confident of winning at least a two-thirds majority in the 1995 elections, conceding that this was not good for democracy. "Perhaps we will have to create our own opposition."

The Namibian political opposition was weak, he said, but this was their own fault for "being puppets and traitors during the liberation struggle".

SWAPO's Central Committee is to discuss its election strategy and the financial and political state of the party at its congress on Saturday.

#### South Africa To Transfer Military Base, Airport

MB1802071194 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2237 GMT 17 Feb 94

[Text] Cape Town Feb 17 SAPA—An international agreement to transfer the South African military base and Rooikop airport at Walvis Bay to the Namibian Government at the end of February was signed at the Castle in Cape Town on Thursday. In the process, equipment valued at R[and]6.5 million will be donated and transferred.

The agreement, signed by the defence ministers of South Africa and Namibia, Kobie Coetsee and Peter Mweshihange, was described by Mr Coetsee as signalling the end and beginning of an era. "The new era represents the spirit of mutual understanding that exists on defence

matters between the two governments. It also signifies the beginning of an era in which southern Africa could proceed with security co-operation on a country-to-country and on a multilateral basis. The time has come for the countries of the region to work in earnest to improve the quality of life of all our people, and for that purpose mutual schemes and projects could be explored."

Mr Coetsee said he believed it would also enable Namibia to have "a more appropriate window to the outside world" and add to the completion of the country's international status.

Mr Mweshihange said the signing was a vindication that peaceful co-existence could work where those involved were committed. "What we have witnessed is a complete new chapter in the relationship between our two countries and defence forces. It is a chapter characterised by peace and mutual understanding."

He said the fact that the two countries had had a confrontational past had not overwhelmed their desire for good neighbourliness and co-operation. The agreement was a key to more co-operation agreements.

Both ministers said a formal non-aggression pact had not been signed because it was unnecessary.

According to the agreement, all functions and duties at the military base and Rooikop airport will be handed over by the South African Defence Force [SADF] to the Namibian Defence Force [NDF] and to the Directorate of Civil Aviation on February 28.

It was specifically agreed that the SADF would:

- leave shooting range boundaries and markers intact;
- brief and train appointed members of the NDF in the protection, use and application of the shooting range;
- hand over safety templates to the NDF;
- donate and transfer to the NDF all furniture, kitchen equipment, garden tools, camping equipment, linen and labour-saving utensils in present use at the base and valued at about R440,000;
- transfer telecommunication equipment at the command and control centre at the base, valued at about R510,000;
- transfer all flying-related equipment and existing aids rendering the airport international and valued at R5.5 million.

Namibia has granted overflight and landing rights at Rooikop airport to enable South African military aircraft to undertake humanitarian missions.

South Africa will assist with search and rescue services until Namibia can take over these responsibilities.

**Swaziland****South African Ambassador Presents Credentials**

*MB1702163894 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1243 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 17 SAPA—South Africa's first ambassador to Swaziland, Isack Heath, on Thursday presented his credentials to King Mswati in Mbabane, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. Mr Heath was the South African trade mission's chief representative in the capital before the mission was upgraded to an embassy.

**Zimbabwe****Posts, Telecommunication Workers Call Off Strike**

*MB1802080794 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The strike by Posts and Telecommunication workers in Zimbabwe has crumbled. It was called to protest over a pay award the workers didn't get because the government took it to court. The government hit back by warning the strikers that they will be dismissed, and arresting a number of union leaders. The union, itself struggling financially backed off, but not all the workers have heeded the call to go back. From Harare, Rachel Rawlings reports:

[Begin Rawlings recording] Eight senior members of the union were picked up in the early hours of this morning and taken to Harare Central Police Station for questioning. They were told they had contravened the law and order maintenance act by inciting a strike in an essential service where strike action is forbidden. But union officials said this afternoon the strike was called because the existence of the union itself was under immediate threat, and strike action in such circumstances was allowed under the Labor Relations Act.

Union President (Wilfred Chanaiwa) said the management of the Post and Telecommunications Corporation, PTC, seem to be trying to destroy the union by interfering with the collection of subscriptions and harassing union officers. The PTC is challenging in the Supreme Court a Labor Tribunal ruling giving workers a 12.5 percent pay increase. According to Mr. (Chanaiwa), if union subscriptions aren't collected in full, they won't be able to hire a lawyer or even pay their own phone bills. After a meeting this morning at the Ministry of Labor, union officials called off the strike because of a threat by Minister John Nkomo to issue an immediate disposal order which would suspend the union and get the PTC the right to sack all union members.

Instructions to return to work were broadcast on the radio this afternoon, but certainly in Harare went unheeded. The capital's central post office, usually extremely crowded and busy, was deserted, and canvass bags covered the unemptied letter boxes. Representatives of the union and PTC management are due to meet tomorrow with officials from the Ministry of Labor to address the union's grievances. [end recording]



### Cote d'Ivoire

#### LE PATRIOTE Editor Arrested for Attacking State

AB1702163294 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 17 Feb 94 p 8

[Article by J.B. Akrou]

[Text] Hamed Bakayoko, publishing editor of LE PATRIOTE newspaper and managing director of Radio-Nostalgie, has been arrested and placed under police custody for an offense against the head of state. It is especially in his capacity as publishing editor of LE PATRIOTE that he was arrested and placed under custody. LE PATRIOTE, which was initially created to defend the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire [PDCI] and the republican institutions, and whose slogan is, "restoring the terror balance", was meant to serve as a combat newspaper, attacking the opposition and its leaders at will.

Unfortunately, at some point this newspaper chose, inordinately, to take the side of former Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara against Henri Konan Bedie, who was then speaker of the National Assembly, and PDCI Secretary General Laurent Dona-Fologo. Singularly virulent remarks were published in the columns of LE PATRIOTE against them. When Mr. Bedie succeeded late President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, LE PATRIOTE, in articles in each of its issues by its publishing editor and reporters or readers' letters, made offending, unkind, and even slanderous remarks against government members and the head of state. Ahmed Bakayoko clearly indicated in an editorial in December his intention to continue "the struggle," which was a way of saying that he would fight the new Ivorian leaders.

Since then, he has not shown any restraint and has become particularly famous for the "letter to the brothers" of Kong, which appeared in Issue No. 93 of PATRIOTE EXPRESS in which President Bedie was insulted and called a "midget".... By so doing, he ignored the Press Law voted on 27 December 1991 which makes punishable by law "any flagrant insult and offense" committed against the head of state, and even the Ivorian Penal Code, which any citizen worthy of that name is obliged to respect.

### Ghana

#### Official Reports About 1,000 Dead in Ethnic Clashes

AB1702161694 Dakar PANA in English 0924 GMT 17 Feb 94

[Excerpt] Accra, 17 Feb (GNA/PANA)—About 1,000 corpses have been buried by security agencies in the ethnic violence in northern Ghana, a senior military officer said on Wednesday [16 February]. Brig. Joseph Henry Smith, commander of security operations in

northern Ghana told a press conference in Tamale, about 405 miles north of Accra, that security agencies were searching for more bodies. He said the military was gradually taking control of the situation and has started disarming the warring factions.

Brig. Smith said more than 2,000 shot guns have been seized. He said the number of deaths cannot be estimated because many people who have been killed in the bush or have died in their rooms when their villages were burned were yet to be found. Brig. Smith said a national emergency committee under the chairmanship of the minister of defence, Mahama Iddrisu, has been established to bring the ethnic fighting in the region under control. [passage omitted]

### Liberia

#### UN Eavesy Comments on Accord Reached by Factions

AB1702202094 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Feb 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The Liberian peace agreement appears to be back on track. The country's three main parties have agreed that on 7 March they will install a new transitional council to run the country. The disarmament process will also begin on that same day. In addition a date has been set for multiparty elections in Liberia, 7 September. The three component parties in the agreement are the Interim Government led by Dr. Amos Sawyer, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, led by Charles Taylor, and the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] militia.

The coordinator of the peace process there is the United Nations special representative in Liberia, Mr. Trevor Gordon Somers. On the line to Monrovia, Fergus Nico asked him how he felt about the latest agreement:

[Begin recording] [Somers] We reached agreement very early this morning—somewhere around 1 o'clock, 1:15 in the morning—after slogging away all day, so that this has brought the satisfaction that after hard work the parties were able to reach an agreement. I think it is a good effort on the part of the Liberians. The three parties have demonstrated despite the difficulties that they had faced in reaching certain aspects of the agreement, they had (certainly) taken the kind of decision, for example, that they have named a date for the installation of their government. As you know the Liberian people have yearned for that for some time. And I think that is the most important thing that the parties could have done.

[Nico] Well, let us look ahead to that—the 7 March, the installation of their transitional power sharing council. What kind of distribution of portfolios do you think [word indistinct] between the parties?

[Somers] At present, you know the parties have managed to distribute 13 of the 17 cabinet posts. The four on which they have not reached an agreement are defense, finance, justice, and foreign affairs. And of the other 13, it is a fairly even distribution among the three parties.

[Nico] But the other four are the most critical portfolios, are they not?

[Somers] That is correct, that is correct. But I am satisfied that they will continue to work to find a solution to that problem before we get to the 7th. There will be a lot of maneuvering, there will be a lot of discussions.

[Nico] Can we just turn to the other aspect of what seems to have been the main success from the early hours of this morning—the question of disarmament? There's always been this question of whether disarmament should start before the talking or vice versa. Now you seem to have secured agreement that they will start at the same time. Do you think really we will see your troops beginning to collect significant number of weapons?

[Somers] The plan is that within approximately three-week period, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Peace-Monitoring Group] and the UN military observers will be fully deployed throughout the country. Once they are fully deployed then we are ready to lift the arms. And at the moment we start the lifting of arms, that is the moment that the government should (7be seated). And I think the act of disarmament itself is one that will (7roll) fairly quickly, because the various factions will bring their fighters to points, where they will then be moved to encampment centers. And I think this is a kind of thing that will (7rush through) once we get started with the arm lifting.

[Nico] Is it correct to say the Ugandans and Tanzanians will be ready to go? No word yet on the Zimbabwean contingent?

[Somers] The Tanzanians and Ugandans are already in their (7forward) positions, ready to go. The Zimbabweans, we now have reached the point where we are just checking with the Americans to determine whether sufficient resources are in hand for the Zimbabweans to come and stream as soon as we get the green light. [end recording]

## Niger

### First Round of Niger Government-Tuareg Talks Ends

AB1802065094 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 17 Feb 94

[Excerpts] The first phase of talks between the Niger Government and Tuareg delegations ended this afternoon. [passage omitted]

The chairman of the talks said the next meeting will be held in Paris by the end of March. The negotiations on

all aspects of the dispute will be carried under the joint mediation of Burkina Faso, Algeria, and France. Ismael Diallo, special adviser to the president of the Republic, reads the communique:

[Begin Diallo recording] The Government of Niger and the coordinating committee of the armed resistance promised to do all they can to find a negotiated and lasting solution, in the interest of the people of Niger and of stability and peace in the subregion. The coordinating committee of the armed resistance handed over to the participants at the meeting its policy statement. [end recording] [passage omitted]

## Nigeria

### Togo's Eyadema Arrives in Abuja on Official Visit

AB1702181394 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 17 Feb 94

[Text] President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo is in Abuja on a one-day working visit. He was met on arrival at Abuja Airport today by the head of state, General Sani Abacha; the chief of the general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya; and some other top government officials.

A Radio Nigeria State House correspondent reports that the two leaders are holding talks this afternoon at the Presidential Villa.

### Meets With Abacha

AB1802063894 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 17 Feb 94

[Text] Togolese President General Gnassingbe Eyadema flew in to Abuja today for talks with Nigeria's head of state, General Sani Abacha. As they settled down to bilateral talks, Gen. Abacha remarked that economic development and security in the West African subregion and Africa in general are best guaranteed by the cooperation of the African countries, but in the framework of groupings like the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and the OAU. State House correspondent Chris Ngu reports:

[Begin recording] [Ngu] Gen. Abacha's opening speech at the bilateral talks was dominated by two themes: peace and economic development in the West African subregion. He told the Togolese delegation led by President Gnassingbe Eyadema that the pursuit of happiness for the people of both countries should be the cornerstone of leadership responsibility. He said that in the face of current economic and security problems in West Africa and developments in the world, subregional and regional cooperation of African countries becomes imperative. Gen. Abacha, however, noted that peace and economic development cannot be achieved in an atmosphere of strife and discord. He commended President Eyadema for what he referred to as the president's peace effort in Liberia, adding that peace efforts in Liberia should not be given up.



[Abacha] I believe our resolve under ECOWAS which formed the basis of establishing ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]—as a vehicle for establishing peace and security of the Liberian people, as a vehicle to which democratic forces will emerge in that country—has to be pursued to its logical conclusion. The conflict in Liberia should not be allowed to continue forever.

[Ngu] On relations between the two countries, he hoped that President Eyadema's visit will strengthen relations between Togo and Nigeria. President Eyadema, on his part, agreed with Gen. Abacha on the need for the warring factions in the Liberian crisis to work for peace. He said that no businessman, local or international, will like to invest in a country where peace and security cannot be guaranteed. President Eyadema said Nigeria's ECOMOG initiative is a fine example of a country that believes in peace and security of the subregion.

Turning to the West African economy, he called for an emergency meeting to discuss global issues facing the subregion. A situation in which raw materials and export commodities from the West African countries continue to attract low prices and marked by depreciating national currencies should not be allowed continue. Delegations of the two countries went into a closed-door session. President Eyadema and his team, who flew in today, have left the country. [end recording]

#### **Yar'adua Released From Detention; Suit Continues**

*AB1702161294 Dakar PANA in English 1205 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Text] Lagos, 17 Feb (PANA)—Detained Nigerian Maj.-Gen. Shehu Musa Yar'adua was freed on Wednesday [16 February], but a suit against his detention is going ahead in a Kaduna high court in northern Nigeria.

Yar'adua, who was number two in the 1976-79 military government of Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, was arrested last weekend in his home town of Kaduna, on his return from a foreign trip. There has not been any official statement on his detention, believed to be connected with his press conference 12 January in Lagos, asking the Gen. Sani Abacha government to hand over power by December this year. In a veiled reference to that press conference, the police in Lagos on 13 January, warned politicians against making "inflammatory" statements.

A Kaduna high court began hearing the case against the government on Wednesday apparently unaware of the general's release. Yar'adua's lawyer called the detention "unlawful, illegal and unconstitutional."

Judge Yemi Ibiyeye had refused to grant bail to Yar'adua saying it would amount to injustice to release him on bail without hearing from the government. The judge ordered the government to be served with a motion on notice and fixed hearing of the case for 28 February. It was unclear what would become of the case.

Yar'adua, pressed for comments by journalists on Wednesday, said he would issue a press statement soon. His arrest had provoked condemnation by human rights and pro-democracy groups.

#### **Senegal**

#### **Government Says Islamic Group Behind Demonstrations**

*AB1702194094 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] The Senegalese capital Dakar yesterday witnessed some of the most violent scenes it has ever seen. After a meeting was dispersed by police, demonstrators took to the streets. There were clashes and a number of policemen were killed, apparently murdered. A civilian also died. On the line, Jeremy Skeet asked our Dakar correspondent, Djadjé Ba, what the situation was today.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Skeet] Are the government saying that any one particular opposition party is behind these demonstrations?

[Ba] Well, according to an official communique read today on the national radio, an Islamic group called the (Mushashidin wa al-Mushashidadi), which means in Arabic Youth, Young [Men] and Women following the truth, is banned starting from today in the territory of Senegal. It seems that from the government's point of view now, according to observers here, the people who were behind yesterday's demonstrations are definitely the (Mushashidin wa al-Mushashidadi).

[Skeet] Now, that's the government's version. You were on the streets yesterday. Do you think the demonstrators only belong to this Islamic party or do you think they came from other opposition parties?

[Ba] Personally, I have heard yesterday among demonstrators some young people chanting Islamic slogans in which they were saying that well, all the hardship is due to the ruling party and that they wanted to get rid of the current government. Well, this is one thing. Another thing, there were also some other youngsters who were saying that they were simply in the streets, simply because they are tired once again of the economic hardship. They don't belong to any of the parties here in Senegal but are simply Senegalese who want a better life and were on the streets because they wanted to live better. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### **Interior Minister Comments**

*AB1802000594 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 2200 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Address by Interior Minister Djibo Ka on 17 February; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [passage indistinct] on Wednesday 16 February 1994 in the city of Dakar and its suburbs. Indeed, violent demonstrations were organized by people armed with cutlasses, knives, sticks, cutting and thrusting weapons, and even (?pistols). This occurred at a time when an authorized rally of opposition parties grouped within an undeclared body—the coordinating committee of the democratic forces—was taking place [words indistinct] when the said demonstrations started in several areas of the city [words indistinct]. This rally, which was also attended by officials and members of [words indistinct] which is neither declared nor registered, and therefore an illegal movement, was an opportunity for the organizers to incite people to the violence that marked the events we witnessed yesterday afternoon in the central part of Dakar and its suburb.

The security forces, the police, the gendarmerie, and the National Army, with the support of the fire department, demonstrated courage and determination to restore and maintain public order, which was under serious challenge, and to ensure the safety of goods and property [words indistinct]. The balance sheet of the demonstrations is [words indistinct]. The demonstrators showed their desire to destroy everything in their way. As I speak to you, several seriously injured persons have been admitted to various hospitals in Dakar. They are all members of the public security forces. On behalf of the president of the Republic, the government, and all of you, I pay my respects to those who died in carrying out their sacred duty, that of ensuring our security and our tranquillity. The head of state has decided that they should be decorated as knights of the national Order of the Lion. They are: Moustapha Diane, warrant officer; Ibrahima Said, policeman; Dauda Ndour, police sergeant; and Abou Han, policeman; and El Hadj Soubou Tek, warrant officer.

On behalf of the head of state and the government, I would like to (?state) that the families of these policemen who died on active service will not be forgotten. One demonstrator who has yet to be identified is also [words indistinct]. More than 30 demonstrators were arrested and are being interrogated. The initial results of these investigations have shown precisely who were the instigators and the perpetrators of these criminal acts of vandalism which the government has already condemned. Indeed, it was a plan cleverly designed to sow terror, demoralize the security forces, destroy property acquired by peaceful citizens, and, in culmination, try to destabilize the democratic institutions which the Senegalese people [words indistinct].

This is why we have every reason to consider the instigators of this plan and those who have carried it out as the declared adversaries of the democratic and law-abiding state, which guarantees liberties and human rights. The instigators and perpetrators of the criminal acts that occurred yesterday afternoon have decided to engage in trying to destroy the time-consuming work patiently done by the Senegalese people, particularly the

democratic forces which they make up and which are symbolized today by a democratic and secular republic.

What I would like to say this evening on behalf of the government, first of all to the instigators and perpetrators of the disturbances, is that their plan is henceforth known (?at least by the security forces), who have been ordered to continue to carry out their sacred mission with the greatest firmness and unflinching determination. The government will spare no efforts in strengthening the means of action, intervention, and search of our security forces, whose courage and patriotism should be (?lauded). Thus, they will continue to carry out their duty at the service of the nation with all necessary efficiency. I also solemnly reaffirm to you, dear compatriots, and to each family the government's determination to assume all its responsibilities, by ensuring your individual and collective security as well as the free movement of people and the protection of (?property).

To this end, all the appropriate measures were taken yesterday evening—I mean during the night—(?to consolidate) [words indistinct] banning all activities throughout the country of the illicit and illegal movement of (Mushashidin Wal Mushashidadi). [words indistinct]. Instructions have been given to the administrative authorities to close immediately all (?centers) usually used by this movement for meetings [words indistinct] which are banned throughout the country, pending the result of the legal action initiated against its (?members).

Other similar measures will certainly be taken in the coming hours to render harmless those who seek to undermine the foundation of our political system, which is the collective work of the democrats and those who profoundly believe in the values of tolerance and peace. Together, that is the people and each of (?you)—you who only aspire to live in peace in a united country, profoundly committed to freedom—and the authorities, we will act, as societies with democratic political systems know how to do, by trusting our institutions.

Finally and on behalf of the government, I would like to reaffirm our desire and our resolute determination to have the state's authority respected. This state will assume all its functions with more firmness and vigor, particularly the security of people and goods, of which it is the guarantor. In this regard, I am convinced that the state can count on the patriotic mobilization and commitment of citizens yearning for peace, justice, and freedom so that Senegal, our country, remains the democratic country respected by the world—a country whose legal character is symbolized by the law-abiding state that we have built within the framework of a strong nation of solidarity. I thank you for your kind attention.

#### **Opposition Blames Government for 16 Feb Incidents**

AB1702124994 Paris AFP in French 0936 GMT  
17 Feb 94

[Text] Dakar, 17 Feb (AFP)—Today, the opposition Coordination of Democratic Forces [CFD] shifted the



blame on the Senegalese Government for the violent demonstrations that took place here yesterday and that resulted in five dead, including four policemen. In a communique issued here, the CFD accused the Senegalese Government of "provoking" opposition activists by barricading access routes to a public meeting and authorizing the security forces to use force against those who wanted to go there.

The CFD, which comprises five opposition parties, including the main opposition party—Abdoulaye Wade's Senegalese Democratic Party—expressed support for "the spontaneous decision by the masses to organize a protest march yesterday against the unspeakable and unjustified violations of the most basic freedom."

The demonstrations broke out after a public meeting organized by the opposition parties to condemn the negative effects of the 11 January 50 percent devaluation of the CFA franc on the people's standard of living. During the demonstrations, hundreds of youth swarmed into the city center, ransacking everything in their way and attacking the security forces who tried to contain them with teargas grenades.

#### **Prefect Bans 18 Feb March by Opposition Party**

AB1702231294 Dakar Radio Senegal in French  
2200 GMT 17 Feb 94

[Communique issued by the prefect of Dakar on 17 February]

[Text] The prefect announces that the proposed march by the And-Jef/African Party for Democracy and Socialism slated for tomorrow, 18 February, has been banned for the following reason: threat to public order.

Any violations of the provisions of the present order will be punished in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

### **Togo**

#### **CAR To Participate in Elections Following Guarantees**

AB1702150394 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
0730 GMT 17 Feb 94

[Text] In Togo, the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR], which had decided to suspend its participation in the second round of the legislative elections, has finally rescinded its decision. Several differences seem to have been settled. Yaovi Agboyibor's CAR has reportedly received concrete assurances from the government concerning its candidates in the second round of the legislative elections in Togo. Our correspondent in Lome, Olabire da Cruz, has the details.

[Begin da Cruz recording] There are no more obstacles to the continuation of the electoral process. Yaovi Agboyibor's CAR, which decided on 15 February to suspend its participation in the electoral campaign in order to obtain security guarantees for its candidates, has lifted the suspension order, so the second round of the legislative elections will certainly take place on 20 February. Out of the 22 parties, which entered the race at the beginning of the elections, five have qualified for the second round.

The CAR's decision to lift the suspension order follows the mediation of the International Monitoring Committee, which after meeting with President Eyadema, received a number of guarantees from him to ensure the success of the electoral process. One of these guarantees is that only civilian and military observers will be deployed, as a priority, to the 11 electoral constituencies where the Rally of the Togolese People and the opposition parties—CAR and Togolese Union for Democracy—are in a tie.

The head of state also agreed to put an end to the interference of soldiers in the electoral campaign. Steps will be taken to make soldiers aware of their neutrality. As if to demonstrate good faith, a commander of the Reconciliation and Security Operation Force 93, accused of partiality, will be transferred. Also, technical measures will be taken in the seventh electoral constituency in Lome to avoid the fraudulent use of some 1,000 voters' cards which disappeared a few days ago.

In short, the second round of the legislative elections, to elect the 24 deputies to add up to the 57 who were elected in the first round, will take place on 20 February. The electoral campaign will end at midnight tomorrow. Concerning land borders, those on the east and north have closed since midnight, while the western border has remained closed since 5 January. [end recording]

#### **Monitoring Group Head Views Meeting With President**

AB1702194594 Lome Radio Lome in French  
1900 GMT 16 Feb 94

[Text] The International Monitoring Committee [CIS] has asked that measures be taken to ensure people's security during the 20 February election and the president has agreed. Civilian and military observers are to be deployed in sufficient numbers in the concerned constituencies for the second round of election. This was disclosed to the media today by the CIS chairman, Mr. Hermann Yameogo, who led his organization's delegation to a meeting with President Eyadema in Lome II. Mr. Yameogo regretted the assassination three days ago of a deputy from the Action Committee for Renewal party. Hermann Yameogo gives more details:

[Begin Yameogo recording] You are well aware of the fact that Togo has experienced tragic and painful events. The CIS took the opportunity to express the emotions felt following this tragic event. We came to hold talks with the head of state and tell him that we were deeply

moved by that incident, because it tarnished a process that had gone smoothly during the first round of legislative elections. The head of state also expressed sorrow over these painful incidents. With his agreement, we decided to take all necessary measures to ensure security during the second round. In this regard, some very precise technical measures were agreed on and we will inform the opposition accordingly.

As for voter's cards, you know that the disappearance of some cards was reported in the Lome area. President Eyadema said that all efforts should be made to take technical measures that will prevent any fraud that at the end would be the (loss) [words indistinct]. The head of state also agreed that all efforts should be made—especially in the constituencies where opposition and government candidates are running neck and neck—the [words indistinct] in order to make people feel more secure. It was decided to emphasize the security issue to reassure the opposition and enable them to go to the polls with greater confidence. This is in substance what has been decided with the consent of President Eyadema. In sum, security measures should be reinforced. Therefore precise technical measures were taken and we will inform the opposition in due course. We insisted we would like to see observers be properly deployed and find technical solutions to the disappearance of voter's cards. [end recording]

The discussions between President Gnassingbe Eyadema and the members of the CIS also tackled the issue of the neutrality to be observed by the elements of Force 93. More from Mr. Yameogo:

[Begin recording] [Yameogo] I would also like to stress the fact that President Eyadema agreed with the CIS to remind Force 93 of its duty to remain neutral. It did so in the past and must continue thus to reassure people. This force is there and will assure the security of all. It is not there to influence the voters. It will play its role throughout the national territory. This decision was accepted by the CIS.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you think that the measures you just talked about will bring opposition candidates, who have said they would not participate in the campaign, back into the race?

[Yameogo] It should be said that—just like the last time we held talks—there was also some good will on the side of the opposition and it has never refused our suggestions. We believe that the measures that were taken this morning will reinforce security. We will meet members of the opposition and brief them on what the head of state said, and we do not doubt that there will good will on both sides. The most important thing here is the interest of Togo and it is essential that the legislative elections take place and that all factions are given guarantees to go to the polls. We think things look good. [end recording]



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